APPENDIX A—PORTIONS OF THE TESTIMONY OF ALFRED McCLUNG LEE, ARNOLD ROSE AND SEYMOUR LEVENTMAN

ALFRED McCLUNG LEE, testifying by deposition:

"Q. State your name.

A. Alfred McClung Lee.

Q. State your address.

A. 100 Hemlock Road, Short Hills, New Jersey 07078.

Q. What is your profession or occupation?

A. I am Professor of Sociology in the Graduate Division and also in Brooklyn College of the City University of New York. I also serve as Chairman, Department of Sociology, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York.

Q. By whom are you employed?

A. The City University of New York.

Q. What training have you had for your profession or occupation? Please list schools attended, the years of such attendance, and degrees attained.

A. I studied at the University of Pittsburgh from 1923 to 1927, and received in 1927 the Bachelor of Arts degree. I majored there in Mathematics and English. I returned to the University of Pittsburgh in 1930 and studied there until 1931. My work then was exclusively in Sociology. In 1931, I received the Master of Arts degree. From then until 1933, I studied Sociology and Cultural Anthropology at Yale University, and in 1933 received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Yale. In 1933-1934, I pursued post-doctoral studies and research in the Yale Graduate School, and I returned to Yale in 1937-38 to do further studies in the Yale Institute of Human Relations.

Q. Please list any professional writings of which you are the author.

A. I am the author or co-author of twelve sociological books and the author of forty-two sociological articles and booklets. The books are the following:

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA (1937).
THE FINE ART OF PROPAGANDA (1939).
RACE RIOT (1943).
SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN AMERICA (1949, 1955).
PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY (1946, 1951, 1955, 1965).
READINGS IN SOCIOLOGY (1951, 1960).
HOW TO UNDERSTAND PROPAGANDA (1952).
PUBLIC OPINION AND PROPAGANDA (1954).
FRATERNITIES WITHOUT BROTHERHOOD (1955).
LA SOCIOLOGIA DELLE COMUNICAZIONI (1960).
CHE COS'E' LA PROPAGANDA (1961).
MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY (1961).

My articles have appeared in all the leading sociological periodicals, including AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL FORCES, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, THE ANNALS, PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY, INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OPINION AND ATTITUDE RESEARCH, JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES, SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH. Many of my articles have also appeared as chapters in books published by leading commercial and academic publishers.

Q. Please list any professional studies, surveys, or experiments in which you have participated in your professional capacity, describing generally the nature of the work and your part in it.

A. Special survey of the daily newspaper industry, 1931-1937; Yale University and University of Kansas. Done under my personal direction. Resulted in book listed above.

Special research project in Institute of Human Relations, Yale University, 1937-38. I edited three major publications in sociological research.

Public Affairs Specialist, The Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1938-1940.

Executive Director, Institute for Propaganda Analysis, Inc., 1940-1942.

Research Consultant, Federal Communications Commission, 1941.

Research Consultant, U. S. Department of Justice (Antitrust), 1942-1944.

Marshall Field Grant for special research in mass communications, Wayne State University, 1947-1948.

Director, UNESCO Center for Social Research, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, Italy, 1957-1958.

Senior Fulbright Grant for special research and research direction, University of Rome, Italy, 1960-1961.

Director, research project having to do with Irish-American culture, The City University of New York, sponsor. Funds also from the National Science Foundation, 1965-1967.

Q. Based on your professional training and/or experience, do you have an opinion as to the effect of inferior housing upon the occupants of such housing?

A. Yes.

Q. If you have answered question No. 8 "Yes", please state your opinion.

A. Inferior housing has a deleterious influence upon its inhabitants.

Q. Based upon your professional training and/or experience, do you have an opinion as to the effect of racially segregated housing on minority groups which find it necessary to occupy such housing?

A. Yes.

Q. If you have answered the foregoing question "Yes", would you please state your opinion?

A. Racially segregated housing gives its inhabitants a distorted impression of society. Children growing up under such conditions are especially damaged psychologically by such environment.

Q. Based on your professional training and/or experience, do you have an opinion as to whether the provision of decent, non-segregated housing to person to whom such housing would not be otherwise available is reasonably likely to prevent any substantial number of such persons from becoming burdens to society and to the state?

A. Yes.

Q. If you have answered the foregoing question "Yes", please state your opinion.

A. Granted that the non-segregated and decent housing is accompanied by a whole program of social improvement, it is reasonably likely to diminish the percentage of persons involved who might become burdens to society and to the state.

ARNOLD ROSE, testifying by deposition:

"Q. State your name.

A. Arnold M. Rose.

Q. State your address.

A. 178 Malcolm Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis 14.

Q. What is your profession or occupation?

A. Professor.

Q. By whom are you employed?

A. University of Minnesota.

Q. What training have you had in your profession or occupation? Please list schools attended, the years of such attendance, and degrees attained.

A. University of Chicago, 1935-38, B.A.; 1938, 1940, University of Chicago, M.A.; 1946, University of Chicago, Ph.D.

Q. Please list any professional writing of which you are the author.

A. Well, I have something like 180 publications. Perhaps those which are most directly pertinent to this inquiry would be the fact that I am assistant author of *An American Dilemma*, which the chief author is Professor Gunnar Merdal. I am the sole author of books called *The Negro in America*, *The Negroes' Morale*, and am the editor of *Assuring Freedom to the Free*, and of *Minority Problems*.

Q. Please list any professional studies, surveys, and/or experiments in which you have participated in your professional capacity, describing generally the nature of the work and your part in it.

A. Well, in addition to helping to write the above books, I have published a number of specific studies. One is called "Inconsistencies in Attitudes Towards Negro Housing", *Social Problems*, Volume 8, Spring 1961, Pages 286-292; "Neighborhood Reactions to Isolated Negro Residents", *American Sociological Review*, Volume 18, October 1953, Pages 497-507.

Q. Based on your professional training and/or experience, do you have an opinion as to the effect of inferior housing upon the occupants of such housing?

A. Yes. I know of a number of studies done by other people which refers to this and also based upon personal interviews in areas of poor housing I would say that people who live in inferior housing because of discrimination, especially those who are able to afford better housing but cannot get it because of refusal of owners, landlords, and others to permit them to have it, feel that society regards them as inferiors and is depriving them what they—under professed American ideals of fair play —are being denied. Generally speaking, unpleasant surroundings create negative self-feelings and provide one negative influence in carrying out one's daily work.

Q. If you have answered Question No. 8, "Yes", please state your opinion.

A. I have already stated it.

Q. Based on your professional training and/or experience, do you have an opinion as to the effect of racially segregated housing on minority groups which find it necessary to occupy such housing?

A. Yes.

Q. If you have answered the foregoing question, "Yes", would you please state your opinion.

A. People in racially segregated housing understand exactly what other people mean who enforce their racial segregation—that is, they do not want to associate with them—they feel excluded, and in many ways beyond housing are excluded because of their housing segregation, from many aspects of life. Children in segregated housing especially raise questions about why they are segregated,

worry about the rest of the society's exclusion of them, feel uneasy in the presence of those responsible for the segregation, and sometimes develop aggressive feelings towards those who are insulting and endangering them.

Q. Based on your professional training and/or experience, do you have an opinion as to whether the provision of decent, non-segregated housing to person to whom such housing would not be otherwise available is reasonably likely to prevent any substantial number of such persons from becoming burdens to society and to the State?

A. This is difficult to say. I don't know of any solid studies to back up an opinion here as I could for the above questions, but one might make some reasonable inferences based upon limited facts.

I have already referred to the fact that Negro children in segregated housing feel a sense of insult and harm because of their segregation, and that they sometimes become aggressive toward those responsible for the segregation, which they see as the white world in general. This aggression sometimes takes the form of acts of delinquency and crime. I don't say that the sole cause of delinquency and crime among Negroes is due to segregation, but I do say that it is likely that the higher proportion of crimes among Negroes involving senseless destruction to the property is likely to be due in large part to this factor.

Also, as I stated earlier, being continually surrounded by depressing physical environment is an important factor in causing deterioration of performance on the job and in other activities of daily life. Poor performance for people with low skill levels generally raises the relief load. I have seen how people move to bright, clean, new housing improve their morals so significantly as to perform much better on their jobs, and to be proud of their housing helps them to participate with more self confidence in community activities, which in turn diminishes the chances of their getting into non-socially acceptable behavior.

SEYMOUR LEVENTMAN, testifying by deposition:

"Q. State your name.

A. Seymour Leventman.

Q. State your address.

A. 7110 McCallum Street, Philadelphia.

Q. What is your profession or occupation?

A. Professor of Sociology.

Q. By whom are you employed?

A. University of Pennsylvania.

Q. What training have you had for your profession or occupation? Please list schools attended, the years of such attendance, and degrees attained.

A. Bachelor of Arts degree, Washington State College, 1951. Master's degree in Sociology, Indiana University, 1953. Ph.D. in Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1958.

Q. Please list any professional writings of which you are the author.

A. "Children of the Gilded Ghetto", Yale University Press, 1961.

"Minority Group Leadership", in a book called "Mass Society in Crisis", MacMillan, 1964.

A paper delivered at the annual convention of the American Sociological Association, Chicago, 1965, entitled "Minority Group Leadership in Transition".

Q. Please list any professional studies, surveys, or experiments in which you have participated in your professional capacity, describing generally the nature of the work and your part in it.

A. I am currently engaged in the study of the Negro community of Philadelphia, comparing different class levels of Negroes as to their social characteristics and responses to minority status in American society.

Q. Based on your professional training and/or experience, do you have an opinion as to the effect of inferior housing upon the occupants of such housing?

A. Yes.

Q. If you have answered question No. 8 "Yes", please state your opinion.

A. My opinion is that the evidence is overwhelming that occupants of such housing, who are generally Negroes, particularly in northern cities, live in the worst housing

in those cities, as measured by the age of the housing, its deterioration, the income levels of people living in those areas, and general overcrowdedness and density of population.

Under such housing conditions there is generally multiple use of toilet and water facilities, inadequate heating and ventilation, and crowded sleeping quarters, which increases the rate of acute respiratory infections and infectious childhood diseases.

Poor facilities for the storage of food and inadequate washing facilities cause various skin and digestive diseases.

Crowded, poorly equipped kitchens, poor electrical connections, and badly lighted and unstable stairs increase the rate of home accidents and fires.

The street itself is not much safer, since, for example, a study in Harlem, in New York City, showed that far more children and young adults are killed by cars in Harlem than in the rest of the city.

Perhaps the best single index of a community's general health is its infant mortality rate. Again, for Harlem, this rate in 1961 was 45.2 per one thousand live births, compared to 25.7 for New York City.

In Cleveland the infant mortality rate for Negroes is double that for the rest of the city.

Many factors contribute to this condition, undoubtedly including poor housing conditions and malnutrition, and inadequate health care, but besides all of those perhaps the main psychological cause is one of demoralization and a sense of inferiority produced by having to live where flies and maggots breed, where plumbing is stopped up and not repaired, where rats bite helpless infants, and where the conditions of life are generally brutal and inhuman.

Q. Based on your professional training and/or experience, do you have an opinion as to the effect of racially segregated housing on minority groups which find it necessary to occupy such housing?

A. Yes.

Q. If you have answered the foregoing question "Yes", would you please state your opinion?

A. In the light of modern psychological and sociological evidence it is quite clear that "separate but equal" is no longer equal, in the sense that even where physical facilities are the same (though they rarely actually are) there is a psychological difference which the inhabitants of the segregated housing are made to feel, simply by virtue of being forced to live apart from the rest of the community and the rest of society.

This is particularly the case with housing, since in modern society housing is perhaps more than ever a concrete symbol of what the person thinks he is worth and what others think he is worth.

At the very least, then, good housing improves health, lifts morale, and thereby helps to generate an eagerness for change and improvement.

With all the present-day concern with problems of raising the levels of motivation and aspirations the evidence is quite clear that better and unsegregated housing will stimulate further hope and demands for a greater identification with the American middle class society. Housing, after all, is no abstract social and political problem, but an extension of a man's personality.

If a person has to identify with a rat-infested basement his sense of personal inadequacy and inferiority, already aggravated by the job discrimination and other forms of humiliation, is reinforced by the physical reality around him. If his home is clean and decent, and perhaps even in some way beautiful, his sense of self is also thereby stronger.

Q. Based on your professional training and/or experience, do you have an opinion as to whether the provision of decent, non-segregated housing to persons to whom such housing would not be otherwise available is reasonably likely to prevent any substantial number of such persons from becoming burdens to society and to the state?

A. Yes.

Q. If you have answered the foregoing question "Yes", please state your opinion.

A. My opinion is that the basic, the root of the problem of substandard, segregated housing is job segregation and concentration in menial, low-income occupations. I have already stated that how a person lives is somehow an extension of his personal self-worth. Undoubtedly this is tied up with his total life situation which, of course, would also include decent and steady wages, including steady employment.

The desire to achieve such an occupational and economic standing clearly is a product of motivation and ambition, which in turn reflects and is tied up with good and unsegregated housing.

We have some confirmation of these statements in the previous experience of other minority groups who when they moved from the ghettos improved not just their economic and social positions but also their self-conceptions and sense of personal dignity and worth so that, obviously, these problems are closely interwoven and mutually reinforcing.

If, then, a group or community desires to keep supporting these ghettos and their inhabitants through various dependency programs, which are an increasing burden, especially to urban communities, then I would say keep these minority peoples segregated. But if a community wishes to not just lift the burden, the economic and social burden of supporting these segregated peoples, but if it also wishes to improve its image as an enlightened group, they will provide decent, non-segregated housing.

I would emphasize again the non-segregated aspect, keeping in mind the serious psychological price paid in a sense of inferiority because of being segregated.

Finally, to raise one group's standard of living is to raise the standard for all, especially nowadays when groups are so interdependent.

Also, to erase the blight of slums and segregated housing would certainly reflect favorably on the enlightened leadership of a community, causing it to attract outside business, educational and other interests.

But perhaps the basic reason for finally doing away with segregated housing is because it is morally right to do so.